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## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES,  
COOPERATING.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE, OFFICE OF  
EXTENSION WORK, NORTH AND WEST,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK.

## PRESERVING EGGS FOR HOME USE.

Prepared by the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

**Why preserve eggs.**—During the spring and early summer, when eggs are abundant and reasonable in price, attention should be given to preserving them for winter use. Fresh eggs properly preserved may be kept for 8 to 12 months in excellent condition and used with good results.

**A good method and its cost.**—A good method for the preservation of eggs is by the use of sodium silicate, or, as it is commonly called, water glass. The present price of sodium silicate is about \$1 per quart, and at this price eggs may be preserved at a cost of approximately 7 cents per dozen. It is not desirable to use the water-glass solution a second time.

**Time to preserve.**—Eggs laid in April, May, and early June have been found to keep better than those laid later in the season. It is recommended, therefore, that ordinarily only eggs laid at this season be preserved.

**Kind of eggs to preserve.**—Very careful attention should be given to the condition of eggs preserved. If satisfactory results are to be obtained, the eggs should be *fresh* and *clean*. Eggs that float when placed in the solution are not fresh, and therefore can not be preserved. When only slightly soiled, a cloth dampened with vinegar can be used to remove the stains. Under no circumstances should badly soiled eggs be used for preserving; if put into the jar while dirty they will spoil, and washing removes a protective coating which prevents spoiling.

### HOW TO PRESERVE.

**Water-glass method.**—Use 1 quart of sodium silicate to 9 quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a 5-gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs; and will serve as a guide for the quantity needed to preserve larger amounts of eggs. (Fig. 1.)

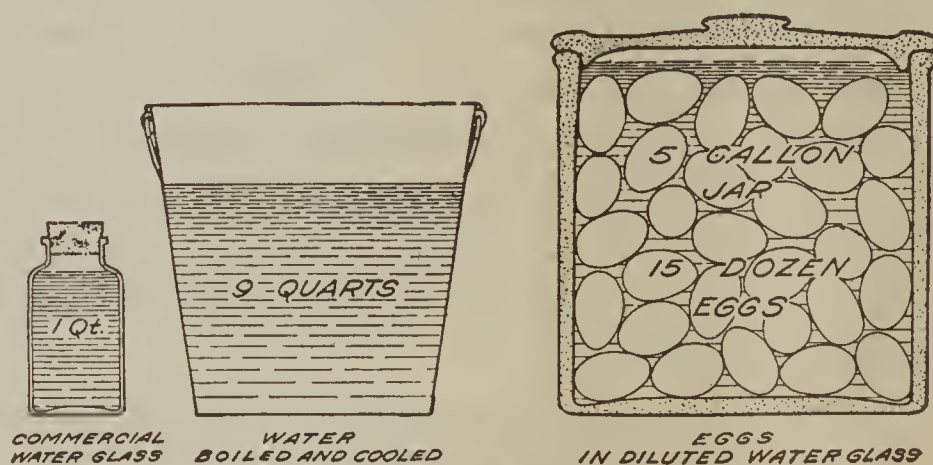


FIG. 1.—Preserving eggs in water glass.

First, select a 5-gallon crock and clean it thoroughly, after which it should be scalded and allowed to dry.

Second, heat a quantity of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool.

Third, when cool, measure out 9 quarts of water, place it in the crock, and add 1 quart of sodium silicate, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

Fourth, place the eggs in the solution. Be very careful to allow at least 2 inches of the solution to cover the eggs.

Fifth, place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool, dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper covered



over and tied around the top of the crock will answer this purpose.

**Lime method.**—When water glass can not be obtained, the following method may be used in its stead. Many consider this method entirely satisfactory, though instances are known where eggs so preserved have tasted slightly of lime.

Dissolve 2 or 3 pounds of unslacked lime in 5 gallons of water that has previously been boiled and allowed to cool, and allow the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. Place *clean, fresh* eggs in a clean earthenware jug or keg and pour the clear lime water into the vessel until the eggs are covered. At least 2 inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

Sometimes a pound of salt is used with the lime, but experience has shown that in general the lime without the salt is more satisfactory.

**Using preserved eggs.**—Fresh, clean eggs, properly preserved by either of these methods, can be used satisfactorily for all purposes in cooking and for the table. When boiling preserved eggs a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end before placing them in the water. This is done to allow the air in the egg to escape when heated so as to prevent cracking.

**NOTE.**—This is one of a series of follow-up circulars (the K series) printed for the exclusive use of club members and club leaders. Other persons desiring poultry literature should write to their State agricultural college or ask for bulletins noted below.

## PUBLICATIONS OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RELATING TO POULTRY.

### AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY THE DEPARTMENT.

- Capons and Caponizing. (Farmers' Bulletin 452.)
- Hints to Poultry Raisers. (Farmers' Bulletin 528.)
- Important Poultry Diseases. (Farmers' Bulletin 530.)
- Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs. (Farmers' Bulletin 562.)
- Poultry House Construction. (Farmers' Bulletin 574.)
- Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens' Eggs. (Farmers' Bulletin 585.)
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- The Guinea Fowl. (Farmers' Bulletin 858.)
- Backyard Poultry Keeping. (Farmers' Bulletin 889.)
- Standard Varieties of Chickens. II. The Mediterranean and Continental Classes. (Farmers' Bulletin 898.)

### FOR SALE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

- Successful Poultry and Dairy Farm. (Farmers' Bulletin 355.) Price, 5 cents.
  - Commercial Fattening of Poultry. (Department Bulletin 21.) Price, 10 cents.
  - Digestion Experiments with Poultry. (Bureau of Animal Industry Bulletin 56.) Price, 20 cents.
  - White Diarrhea of Chicks, with Notes on Coccidiosis in Birds. (Bureau of Animal Industry Circular 128.) Price, 5 cents.
  - A System of Poultry Accounting. (Bureau of Animal Industry Circular 176.) Price, 5 cents.
- (Issued April 13, 1918.)